

Decoding the Model GST Law

Impact on Financial Services sector

June 2016

India on the brink of GST

India finally seems to be on the cusp of implementing the much-awaited tax reform of Goods and Services Tax (GST). With the release of the Model GST Law on 14 June 2016, we crossed a major milestone and have certainly moved a step closer to GST.

It is noteworthy that the Model GST Law has been released on the final day of meeting of the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers and reflects a determined intent on the part of the Government to pass the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill in the forthcoming monsoon session of the Parliament.

Globally the trend for the Financial Services (FS) sector has been either complete exemption or partially subject to GST. In jurisdictions where it is partially taxed, the approach has largely been to tax Fee-based activities with restricted input tax credits, while keeping the Fund based-activities outside the tax net.

In the GST regime, the FS sector is expecting the partial basis of taxation, as prevailing in the present regime, to continue, with clarity on place of supply of services and seamless credits across the country.

GST for the FS sector would be a major transformation as it would have an impact on the financial products, the IT system, processes and a shift from centralised compliance to State-wise compliance. The industry would need to analyze the provisions of the Model GST Law and its impact on their business. This is essential to ensure that timely representations are made to the Government, and to identify implementation requirements for smooth transition to GST regime.

In the ensuing paragraphs, we have sought to identify the key aspects of the Model GST Law as may be relevant for the FS sector.

A. Banks and NBFCs

1 Place of supply of FS Products

Presently, the place of provision of services provided by Banks/ NBFCs to account holders is the location of the service provider. Thus, notwithstanding the fact that the customer may be outside India, service tax is payable.

The Model GST Law specifies the place of supply of services for banking and other financial services (BOFS) as:

- in cases where the services are linked to the account of the receiver, the location of the service receiver on the records of the service provider; and
- where the service is not linked to the account of the receiver, the location of the service provider.

Under the present regime, where there is a concept of ‘intermediary services’; the Model GST Law does not provide anything specific under the Place of Supply provisions. Hence, if Banks/ NBFCs are providing cross-border intermediary services, e.g. branch of a foreign bank providing intermediary services for trade finance transactions, the place of supply could be outside India.

The following issues arise, on which clarifications should be sought from the Government:

- Determining ‘location of service recipient’ in the digital world, where banks are now endorsing anywhere or everywhere banking concept;
- The terms, ‘banking and other financial services’ and ‘account’ are not defined. Hence, it is not clear which activities would be covered under this rule;

- Whether permanent or communication address would be considered to determine the location of service recipient; and
- Determining place of supply for B2B Customers with multiple offices.

2 Interest Income

Presently, services provided by way of extending deposits, loans or advances, where consideration is represented by way of interest or discount, is covered by the negative list of services. Thus, such income is not subject to service tax.

The Model GST Law does not specifically exclude applicability of GST on income by way of interest or discount. However, it is expected that such income by way of interest and discount would continue to be non-taxable, and it will be covered by the negative list of supplies.

3 Free Supply of services

Presently, as per the definition of the term, 'service', only those activities which have a consideration are liable to service tax.

However, the Model GST Law also proposes to tax services by a taxable person to another person in the course of furtherance of business, without any consideration. This proposal could have far reaching implications, as identification and value attribution for such supplies could be challenging. For example, customers maintaining minimum account balance are eligible for certain benefits and such free services could be subject to GST.

Hence, the industry should represent that the instances of free supply of services should be specified in the GST legislation.

4 Sale of securities

Presently, under the State VAT laws, the definition of the term, 'goods' specifically excludes securities. Hence, VAT is not payable on sale of securities.

Under the Model GST Law, the term, 'goods' includes securities. However, it is expected that such a transaction would be covered by the negative list of supplies.

5 Securitisation transactions

Presently, the definition of the term, 'service' specifically excludes actionable claim, whereas under the Model GST Law, the term, 'service' specifically includes actionable claim.

The BOFS sector is facing significant NPA challenges, and securitisation is critical to address the NPA issue. It seems that by including actionable claim, transactions such as securitisation could be subjected to GST. However, it is possible that securitisation could get covered in the negative list.

6 Finance Lease

Presently, finance lease transactions are liable to both, VAT and Service Tax, and ordinarily operating lease transactions attract VAT. Further, VAT is not payable on import of assets on lease basis.

Under the Model GST Law, a finance lease would be considered as supply of goods, and an operating lease would be considered as a service. Further, leasing of an asset from outside India, will be liable to IGST.

7 Sale of Repossessed Assets

Under the VAT laws, taxability of sale of repossessed assets in the hands of Banks/ NBFCs has been a contentious matter. Various courts have confirmed the applicability of VAT on Banks/ NBFCs and the matter is now pending before the Supreme Court.

In the Model GST Law, if Banks/ NBFCs are treated as suppliers of such assets, the overall cost of operations for Banks/ NBFCs would go up, as it is expected that the rate of GST would be higher than the present VAT rate.

8 Input Tax Credit – Proportionate vis-à-vis fixed reversal ratio

Presently, as per CENVAT Credit Rules, Banks/ NBFCs have options to reverse CENVAT credit either to the extent of 50%, or on proportionate basis to the extent of exempt turnover.

Under the Model GST Law, there is no such provision for availment of 50% credit. If such option is not available, then Banks/ NBFCs would be required to reverse input tax credit to the extent attributable to non-taxable supplies. Proportionate basis of reversal has scope for alternative interpretations and/ or verification from authorities. Hence, it should be represented that the option of reversal on the basis of a fixed ratio should also be available.

Key Action Points

- Determine the GST impact for financial products and identify options to restructure the financial products
- Analyse the impact on transaction systems and financial systems
- Address of account holders should be mapped in the transaction systems
- Review the procurement policy to ensure optimum credit eligibility

Key Points for Representation

- Clarify the scope of BOFS, location of service recipient, and the term, 'account'
- Clarify the scope of free supplies in the context of BOFS
- Interest and discount should be notified as an income not liable to GST
- Transactions in securities and securitisation should not be liable to GST
- Option to reverse *ad hoc* 50% input tax credit

B. Life Insurance

9 Taxability of life insurance services

Under the present regime, non-linked endowment insurance products are taxed at a lower service tax rate. The Model GST Law does not have a specific provision for such products.

Presently, the place of provision of services rendered by a life insurance company is determined on the basis of the location of the policy holder.

Under the Model GST Law, the place of supply for life insurance services is:

- in cases where services are provided to a registered person, location where such service receiver is registered;

- where services are provided to other than registered persons, location of service receiver on the records of the service provider.

Key Action points

- Determine the place of supply, time of supply and GST impact for various insurance products
- Analyse the impact on ERP systems and other transaction processing systems
- Address of policyholders should be mapped to the transaction systems

Key Points for Representation

- Lower GST rate for insurance sector
- Special reduced rate of tax for endowment products
- Insurance agents should be taxed on forward charge basis, and not on reverse charge

C. Mutual Funds

10 Services provided by mutual fund agents/distributors

Presently, service tax is applicable on management fees charged to Mutual Fund (MF). Further, the asset management company (AMC) has centralised registration, and it avails credit of expenses incurred by branches all over the country, at its principal place of business.

Under the Model GST Law, there is no specific place of supply rule for the operations of the MF and the AMC. Hence, the supplies of MF and AMC shall be governed by the default rule, i.e. the place of supply would be the location of the service receiver.

Since under GST, there would be State-wise registrations, AMCs need to review their procurement models to ensure that there is no blockage of credit. Additionally, the Model GST Law allows transfer of accumulated input tax credit by way of input service distributor (ISD) mechanism.

D. Stock broking

11 Place of supply of stock broking services

Under the present regime, stock broking services qualify as an 'intermediary' and accordingly, the place of provision of service is the location of the service provider. Hence, in case of FIIs/ FPIs, irrespective of where the customers are located, the place of provision of service is in India and liable to service tax.

The Model GST Law specifies the place of supply of services in case of stock broking services as:

- in cases where the services are linked to the account of the receiver, the location of the service receiver on record of the service provider; and
- where the service is not linked to the account of the receiver, the location of the service provider.

The Model GST Law does not have any concept of 'intermediary'. In view of this, supply of services to FIIs/ FPIs would be where such clients are located, i.e. outside India. This is a welcome change for the stock-broking sector.

E. Other common points

12 Coverage

Presently, service tax law extends to whole of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K). However, the Model GST Law does not have any specific exclusion for J&K. Hence, it seems the operations in J&K would be subject to GST.

13 Input Tax Credit

Scope

The definition of capital goods has been drafted on the same lines as the existing CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004. Inputs has been defined as anything other than capital goods. Input services includes services used or intended to be used for outward supply in course of business,

However, such terms have not been used in the provision for claiming credit (which refers to only input tax without any reference to inputs, input services and capital goods). One of the possible reasons for bifurcation into inputs, input services and capital goods appears to be for transition provisions. More clarity may be available when the subsequent Rules are issued for the same.

Also it is important to note that while the industry was expecting a liberal credit regime under GST, some of the restrictions in the current credit regime are proposed to be continued in GST regime. Further, there is a provision for proportionate restriction of credit when any goods (including capital goods) and/or services are used in providing taxable as well as exempt supplies. This is more restrictive than the current regime, where capital goods used for taxable as well as exempt activities are not subject to any restrictions on credit. The industry should consider filing representations for a more liberal credit regime under GST.

Reconciliation of inward and outward supplies

If there is a mismatch between the details of outward supplies uploaded on the GST Network by the vendors and the inward supplies uploaded by the recipient, the mismatch will be communicated to the recipient.

If the mismatch is not rectified by the vendor in the month of communication, the recipient will be liable to pay the differential GST along with interest in the subsequent month. This provision places the liability for non-compliance on the recipients.

Similar provisions have been prescribed wherein details of credit notes issued by a supplier have to match with the corresponding reduction of input tax credit claimed by the recipient. Accordingly, if a B2B customer does not adjust the input tax credit, the tax and interest would be recovered from the service provider.

Changes in the mechanism of utilisation of input tax credit will require effective vendor management. Businesses will need to ensure that their vendors are compliant, by applying appropriate commercial safeguards such as release of payment only after the vendor has uploaded the invoice on the GSTN, or the possibility of vendor consolidations.

Place of Supply of services provided to or received at multiple locations

The definitions of 'location of supplier' and 'location of recipient provides' that the establishment most directly concerned with supply shall be considered.

A company may receive a service in multiple establishments located in different states. In such situations, the Place of Supply provisions are unclear as to which establishment would be regarded as the location of service provider/receiver, in order to determine whether the supply is an intra-State or inter-State supply.

14 Point of taxation

The point of taxation for supply of services, among other criteria, includes the date on which the recipient shows receipt in his books of accounts. This date would be impossible to track on an ongoing basis.

Further, under the Model GST Law for reverse charge, among other criteria, the date of receipt of goods or services or the date of receipt of invoice is the point of taxation, whichever is earlier. It would be cumbersome to track these two dates.

15 Valuation of Service in case of related persons

Under the GST Model Law, the concept of valuation for services in related party transactions has been introduced. Therefore, for any services provided between group companies, such as back office support services, cross-charge for common expenses, etc., it needs to be demonstrated that the transaction is at arm's length. If this cannot be demonstrated, the value will be determined based on the GST Valuation Rules, i.e. based on services of like kind and quality or the cost of providing the services, including profit. The Model GST Law also provides that if there is a reason to doubt the accuracy of the transaction value declared by the supplier, then the authorities can determine the transaction value as per the GST Valuation Rules. Such an unfettered power to question the transaction value can lead to litigation.

16 Input Service Distributor

The Model GST Law provides for the distribution of IGST/ CGST/ SGST. This is a welcome measure.

The distribution of SGST as IGST needs to be clarified, as the GST framework does not contemplate utilisation of SGST of one state against SGST of another state.

17 Refund

Presently, the time limit for filing a refund claim of CENVAT credit used for export of services is one year. Under the Model GST Law, the time limit filing a refund of unutilised credits has been extended to 2 years. This is a welcome provision, as this will benefit the industry at large.

It has also been provided that 80% of the refund would be provisionally sanctioned on filing of the claim.

18 Procurement and distribution model for goods

Ordinarily, FS players centrally procure certain goods, viz. assets, ATM machines, printing stationery, etc.. Such goods are then distributed to its various branches located across India. FS players would need to review their procurement and distribution model so as to optimize the input tax credit.

19 GST on intangibles

Under the present regime, the taxability on transfer of intangibles such as trademarks, software, etc. has been a matter of controversy. Under the Model GST Law, it is explicitly provided that intangible property will be considered as a service, and not as goods.

To conclude, introduction of Model GST Law is a significant development. However, substantial work still needs to be done on the law as well as on the IT framework. Further, business needs to represent to the Government/ Empowered Committee to obtain clarifications/ reliefs and commence planning for GST transition.

Let's talk

For a deeper discussion of how this issue might affect your business, please contact:

Tax & Regulatory Services – Indirect Taxes

Gautam Mehra, Mumbai
+91-22 6689 1154
gautam.mehra@in.pwc.com

Vivek Mishra, Gurgaon
+91-124 330 6518
vivek.mishra@in.pwc.com

Pratik P Jain, Gurgaon
+91-124 330 6507
pratik.p.jain@in.pwc.com

Disclaimer: This document is for general guidance and informational purposes only, and does not constitute professional advice. You should not act upon the information contained in this communication without obtaining specific professional advice. No representation or warranty (express or implied) is given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this communication, and, to the extent permitted by law, PwCPL, its members, employees and agents accept no liability, and disclaim all responsibility, for the consequences of you or anyone else acting, or refraining to act, in reliance on the information contained in this document, or for any decision based on it. Without prior permission of PwCPL, this communication may not be quoted in whole or in part or otherwise referred to in any document.

Our Offices

Ahmedabad

1701, 17th Floor, Shapath V,
Opp. Karnavati Club,
S G Highway,
Ahmedabad – 380051
Gujarat
+91-79 3091 7000

Bengaluru

6th Floor
Millenia Tower 'D'
1 & 2, Murphy Road, Ulsoor,
Bengaluru – 560 008
Karnataka
+91-80 4079 7000

Chennai

8th Floor
Prestige Palladium Bayan
129-140 Greams Road
Chennai – 600 006
Tamil Nadu
+91 44 4228 5000

Hyderabad

Plot no. 77/A, 8-2-624/A/1,
4th Floor, Road No. 10,
Banjara Hills,
Hyderabad – 500034,
Telangana
+91-40 44246000

Kolkata

56 & 57, Block DN.
Ground Floor, A- Wing
Sector - V, Salt Lake
Kolkata – 700 091,
West Bengal
+91-033 2357 9101/
4400 1111

Mumbai

PwC House
Plot No. 18A,
Guru Nanak Road (Station Road),
Bandra (West), Mumbai – 400 050
Maharashtra
+91-22 6689 1000

Gurgaon

Building No. 10, Tower - C
17th & 18th Floor,
DLF Cyber City,
Gurgaon – 122002
Haryana
+91-124 330 6000

Pune

7th Floor, Tower A, Wing 1,
Business Bay, Airport Road,
Yerwada, Pune – 411 006
Maharashtra
+91-20 4100 4444

For more information

Contact us at
pwctr.knowledgemanagement@in.pwc.com

About PwC

At PwC, our purpose is to build trust in society and solve important problems. We're a network of firms in 157 countries with more than 208,000 people who are committed to delivering quality in assurance, advisory and tax services. Find out more and tell us what matters to you by visiting us at www.pwc.com.

In India, PwC has offices in these cities: Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi NCR (Gurgaon), Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and Pune. For more information about PwC India's service offerings, visit www.pwc.com/in

PwC refers to the PwC International network and/or one or more of its member firms, each of which is a separate, independent and distinct legal entity in separate lines of service. Please see www.pwc.com/structure for further details.

©2016 PwC. All rights reserved

Follow us on:



